

The Marble Hill Press.

J. S. Hill, Business Manager.

MARBLE HILL, - - MISSOURI

Let us hope that the advent of cold weather will also put an end to the "yellow" fever that has recently been raging in New York Journalism.

Those Andre pigeons showed remarkable discretion in landing in the Indiana gas belt just at a time when other news was mighty scarce and the correspondents were starving.

Somebody dropped \$3,000 in a Niagara Falls hotel the other day and forgot to return for it. Don't worry; some huckster, if he notices his loss, will stroll in and claim the money one of these days when he isn't busy.

Weyler said some time ago that the case against Evangelina Closson was in its preliminary stages. At that time the young lady had been in jail eleven months, the companion of vicious women, half starved, and subject to the utmost degradation. There is enough in these facts to warrant the inference of every government and every man and woman having respect for common decency. Assassination and worse outrages are not war.

While the state legislatures of this country have been coping with millinery matters in the way of the hats and feathers, the French government has recommended that its horses be put into sunbonnets. The straw manufacturers have been doing a large business in consequence, and summer mortality among horses has largely decreased. The amusement awakened in the beholder at this odd gear is but an echo of that a century ago when men first appeared carrying umbrellas.

It is painful to read in the New York Evening Post (owned in England) after day that the people of Europe look with unutterable scorn upon everything the people of this country do, themselves or through their representatives, and with effusive affection upon everything they unhappily omit; and the more so because the only possible remedy is the impossible one of immediately dying in the vain hope of getting themselves born again in some of the many European styles all of which are the only orthodox things.

According to reliable statisticians, since 1873 there have been cut in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota alone, 154,000,000 feet of lumber, board measure, besides \$3,000,000,000 shingles and in the last three-fourths of that period about 200,000,000 feet, taking the whole country together. New York and Pennsylvania have, next to the three states just mentioned, large quantities of standing coniferous timber, and the amount left in the northern states is estimated at about 100,000,000 feet. The lumber industry has been cut since 1873, in the whole country, and yet there are persons who profess to see no reason for national forest protection and forest reserves.

A Russian journal that has recently come under our notice calls attention to the fact that for some twenty years past the inhabitants of a malarial locality in the government of Kharkov have used powdered crabs with great success in the case of fevers. The powder is prepared in the following way: Live crabs are poured over with the ordinary whisky until they get as hot as they are put on a bread pan in a hot oven, thoroughly dried and pulverized, and the powder passed through a fine sieve. One dose, a teaspoonful, is generally sufficient to cure the intermittent fever; in very obstinate cases a second dose is required. Each dose is invariably preceded by a glass of cold brandy or a purgative. The powder is used in that locality in preference to quinine. So says the journal. We will not vouch for it.

In an address at Ashfield, Massachusetts, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University considered the "village hoodlum" and the means for his suppression. The "village hoodlum" makes himself more conspicuous than the "city tough." When he is adequately depressed to enjoy his bad eminence he is a more demoralizing figure than his city cousin of the same tendencies, and he is more dangerous to society inasmuch as the officers of the law in rural communities are generally less efficient than in cities. As a means of suppressing the "village hoodlum," Professor Norton suggested the organization of a body of law-abiding citizens in each village or township to give definite support to the constituted authorities in suppressing lawlessness in all its stages. By this it is evident from other parts of the address the speaker meant particularly the suppression of petty acts of lawlessness by youngsters who are the children of neglected parents and who have in them the material of which full-fledged "village hoodlums" are made.

For the first time in the state's history Florida is shipping oranges to Europe, and is receiving good returns on all which reach the London market. It is one of a number of southern products which ought to supply European markets right along.

We are informed from Madrid that "General Weyler" will be retained in command, out of respect for the dead. It seems to be a case where the "majority rules." Weyler will be backed up by more "dead" men than any other fellow in sight.

An interesting bit of accounting would be a balance sheet, compiled after the Klondike craze, had it run, showing how much, if at all, the wealth taken out of that region exceeds the wealth carried into it. If human life be taken at its true value the balance against the Klondike is already too great to be overcome.

Spain talks of mortgaging Cuba to England, but Spain will have to do several little things to quiet her title to the island before it can be classed as good security.

The price of sugar will go down a little, just a little, when the fruit raising season is over—not because there will be any increased supply, but because the trust managers have found that to raise the price beyond a certain point will so reduce consumption as to interfere with its income. This matter of income regulates the price.

Since the king of Denmark fell down stairs and bit his tongue so he cannot talk, the young lord who kept school over the German empire uses the elevator.

DEAR VS. CHEAP MONEY

FORMER ONE HUNDRED TIMES GREATER EVIL.

Clinton Collins Draws a Parallel Between Two Conditions—Dear Money Reverses the Wheels of Progress and Paralyzes Civilization.

(Clinton Collins in National Democrat.) People seem to look always only on one side of the money question. They all seem to know what "cheap money" means, but when you get to talking about "dear money" they do not seem to have any clear conception of what it is.

Goldsmith once saw a case of "dear money," but they have seen one or two cases of "cheap money," and have never yet got through talking about it. "Dear money" they can't see, and don't know what you are talking about when you speak of it.

It may be well to investigate. What is cheap money and what its effects? Cheap money does not mean that a dollar is worth forty, fifty or sixty cents. It means that when you go around with a dollar you cannot get so awful much for it. It means that dollars are so cheap that they will not give much of their land, produce, merchandise, dry goods, cotton, corn, wheat or labor for them.

In other words, you have to give a good deal of money for these articles; not because these articles have become any more valuable, but because money is cheap. During the war period we paid \$14 for shoes, \$20 a barrel for flour, fabulous prices for land, not because these articles had become any more valuable, but because the government by setting the printing presses to work to turn out millions of dollars (so-called) had made dollars cheap.

Now whom does it benefit and whom hurt to have money cheap? It hurts all those who have the greater part of their wealth in the shape of money, either actual money or in the shape of actual money due them, or money lent out. It enriches all those who have the greater part of their wealth in other shapes; such as cotton, oats, corn, lumber and forms of merchandise or real estate. For instance, a man is worth a thousand dollars, all in the shape of money, or money due him. He will be hurt by having money become cheap, because he can no longer procure as much of other things for it. If he is worth \$500 in money and \$500 in goods he will not be affected; because, although his money will not buy as much, his goods will go up in price. If he is worth \$1,000 because he has \$1,000 worth of goods and owes a five hundred dollar debt, he will find by making money cheap that his goods will be quoted at \$2,500 or \$3,000, so that by the sale of a very small part of them he can wipe out his debt and have \$2,000 or \$2,500 worth of goods left.

This is why the creditor class raise a howl and justly so, when money gets cheap. Cheap money helps all those who do not have the bulk of their wealth in money shape, and hurts those who do have the greater part of their wealth in money shape. As the amount of wealth in the forms of land, dry goods, manufactures, merchandise, farm products, labor, and so forth, exceeds the amount of wealth purely in money form about as much as one hundred exceeds one it is easy to see that it helps one hundred where it hurts one to make money cheap.

But our money should be stable, and once being established, it is not right for congress, by legislation, to make money either "dear" or "cheap." This is why we hear the cry of the injustice of the devaluation act of 1873, making money "dear." Prior to 1873 all silver and all gold could be taken to the mints and made into dollars; since 1873 the owners of gold only are allowed to do this. This brings into existence only half the number of dollars that could be brought into existence prior to the passage of this act.

It goes without saying that the making of dollars scarcer and consequently dearer must be the result of this act. We have shown how cheap money hurts and whom it benefits. Now, who is hurt or benefited by "dear money," its opposite?

By "dear money" we do not mean that a dollar passes for \$2.00, or \$1.50, but that people who have goods or labor in any form must give much of these for it.

If a man has the greater part of his wealth in the form of money, or money lent out, he will be hurt by dear money; because he will find that he can get a much greater quantity of goods for it. If he loaned money out before money became dear he will find that besides having received his interest he can exchange his money for much more goods after he is paid back.

If a man has his wealth half in the form of money and half in the form of goods he will not be affected by "dear money."

If a man is worth \$1,000 because he has \$500 in money and owes \$500, he will find when money becomes dearer that he will have to give his \$500 worth of goods to get six or seven hundred dollars in cash with which to liquidate his \$500 debt, and his property is practically wiped out. Where a man owed \$800 and had \$1,000, he would not be affected by "dear money," but if he had \$1,000 in property in any form other than money, he is rendered bankrupt and utterly wiped out at once.

As property in the form of money compared to property in all other forms is only about as one is to six hundred times, it follows that making money dear helps the one while it hurts the hundred.

This is the evil of "dear money." It is one hundred times, possibly five hundred times, greater than the evil that can arise from cheap money, and yet we have statesmen and so-called leaders of virtue and common sense who refuse to see any harm in it and stand out in defense of such an enormity in the way of unjust legislation.

Money should be established upon a good footing, and then when business is built up upon this basis there should be no legislation making money either dear or cheap. But if there must be done, common decency would demand that the tendency be toward making it cheap. For when cheap money slays one dear money slays thousands.

The founders of this country knew what they were doing. They clearly declared and established of what a dollar should consist. It should have remained for the supplies of gold and silver discovered from time to time to regulate whatever that dollar should vary and grow "dear" or "cheap." No end of evil may arise when legislation tampers with it.

The Subterranean Candidate in Iowa.

A Silver Republican friend, writing from Iowa, says:

"The campaign has opened in Iowa. It looks to me now as though it was going to be a very hard fought and bitter fight. The Republican candidate for governor lives in Iowa. We are life long acquaintances and friends. He is a sharp, shrewd lawyer; also a banker; loans large amounts of eastern capital to farmers; on farm loans. The candidate of the democratic party is a veritable farmer. Has farmed all his life time. Is an educated man, and a worker on his farm as well as in his library. I listened to his first speech the night before last, and I consider him second to none as a stump speaker. He can make a very strong fight, and I can make no reason why the farmers should not elect him governor of the state of Iowa, because he is one of them, and certainly understands their wants and needs, and can sympathize with them more than a lawyer and banker can be expected to do. Between the two men, or their business, there is an irrepressible conflict."

"I am hoping, as well as praying, that the farmers of this great state will lay politics or party prejudices aside and vote for one of their number, and elevate him to the great office of governor."

The editor of this journal has some personal knowledge of Mr. White, the Democratic candidate, having served with him in the Fifty-first congress. It is a pleasure, therefore, to be able to concur in and emphasize most heartily the statements in the above letter concerning him. The Republican candidate may be a good enough man in his personal character, but we believe that his thoughts, feelings and sympathies are all on the side of wealth. Unconsciously, perhaps, as in many other cases, but that only makes him the more dangerous. There is no man capable of doing so much harm as the one who is honestly and unconsciously in sympathy with public abuses. His known integrity of purpose gives him a standing and an influence which he could not otherwise have, while his unconsciousness of being in the wrong generally makes him a strong and earnest advocate. Mr. White is essentially a man of the people; he is upon their side and is entitled to their support, even though they do not agree with him in everything. They ought to agree with him on the main issue at all events.—Hon. H. F. Bartine in National Bimetallist.

Some of the Nevada papers are criticizing Senator Stewart for his reference to what is usually termed the "prosperity" that is now upon us, and his expression of the hope that the American people would make the most of it while it lasts. It is claimed by these papers that there is not a vestige of prosperity in sight for Nevada, but, on the contrary, owing to the latest fall in silver, conditions there are worse than ever. This is true, but still the criticism of Senator Stewart is unjust. He was considering the situation as it actually is from a broad national standpoint. He recognized the fact that the rise of wheat and some other incidental matters had created a business condition somewhat better than the country has been enjoying for a number of years past, and he very properly remarked that the American people should take all the advantage of it possible. But he knows that it will be temporary, and he says so. No public man can do otherwise than to admit the facts which actually and obviously exist. If he does not meet the situation honestly and fairly, he will speedily lose the confidence of everybody and make himself powerless for good. It is not necessary in order to advance the silver cause to shout "calamity" all the time. If silver were to be buried too deep for resurrection as a money metal, while it would be a most serious injury to the country, there would still be seasons of comparative prosperity. Under any system "times" will not always be equal, but there will be temporary spurts and flashes so much better than the average that they seem almost like genuine prosperity. But Senator Stewart knows that whatever improvement has recently come is the result of fortuitous and most distressing conditions in other countries, and that it can possibly last long. He honestly and fairly admits the facts just as they are, and is not deserving of censure. Of course, the idea of his abandoning the silver cause is too absurd for notice.—National Bimetallist.

The gold dollar editors of the country are harping considerably on the fall in the price of silver and the same time pointing to that "bullish value" of the silver dollar, which is now, they claim, worth somewhere around 42 cents in gold. There is just one little point connected with the question which these chaps seem to overlook. About a year ago, in an official document, Secretary of Treasury John G. Carlisle stated that the silver dollar is not redeemable in gold or in any other kind of money, and that the treasury had never redeemed it in gold. Inasmuch as they are not redeemable in gold, nor ever have been, it is not necessary in the case of some of the editors to go to explain why it is that the bullion value of the silver dollar, worth nominally only 42 cents in gold, still maintains its equality of value with gold. Why is it, now, brethren, in view of the fact that the silver dollar is not redeemable in gold, has not declined in harmony with the value of the metal of which it is made? Do not all speak at once.—Pioneer Journal.

In dealing with public affairs we should be neither pessimists nor optimists. In order to prove that bimetallism should be restored it is not necessary to claim that the country is in any worse condition than it is in. Neither should we be blindly optimistic and jump at the conclusion that we have a grand era of prosperity before us merely because what has gone up, should be as good as what has come down. We should look at the situation as it is. Wheat has risen because crops are short in other countries. Factories have resumed partially to replenish stocks exhausted by a long period of idleness and partially in anticipation of a demand which may or may not be realized. But there is nothing in the situation to prove that the gold standard is a good thing or that bimetallism is a bad one.—Ex.

The President receives \$50,000 of public money every year in his salary alone, and he has just appointed an attorney to receive public money in Oklahoma.

The Denver case seems to show that a lawyer may be driven from employment for expressing the belief that rich and oppressive corporations have been favored by the bench.

There are said to be asphalt streets across the country already to make a highway twenty-six feet wide and 1,500 miles long.

The value of the churches and the land on which they are erected in this country up to July 1, 1897, is estimated at \$800,000,000.

A woman headed the list of 221 persons after an examination for position as ward and street inspectors in Chicago. Her mark was almost perfect, being 93.94 in a possible 100.

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To Satisfy the Gold Power.

When the demand was made for the repeal of the Sherman law it was conceded that we could safely carry what silver we then had. The danger, it was said, lay in its continued increase.

Hence the purchase of silver and the issuance of Sherman notes must be stopped. The silver men claimed then that nothing but a total elimination of full legal-tender silver would ever satisfy the advocates of the gold standard. The proof is being furnished every day that there is no end to the exactions of the money power. In a late issue the New York World says:

"On the very last day of the session the president sent to Congress a recommendation for a currency commission. But he did the right thing not only at the wrong time, but in the wrong way. There was no hope of favorable action by the Senate, and the president nullified his recommendation by saying, 'Our money is all good now.'—In face of the fact that we have 450,000,000 silver dollars extant worth intrinsically less than 45 cents each. Only blind partisanship would deny that this was trifling with the main issue of the presidential election."

If that does not mean that the 450,000,000 silver dollars are not "good" and should be removed from our monetary system, it means nothing at all. But how are we to remove them and what are we to put in their place? Shall we issue more greenbacks? "Oh, no," says the goldite, "they must also be withdrawn." Well, what then, we ask? "Oh," says the goldite, "just get the silver and government paper out of the way and we will give you plenty of bank notes." Certainly they will, if they are allowed to.

By the way, what Republican orator took the ground in the last campaign that the silver dollar was not a "good one" and must be got rid of? McKinley himself was prating about our money being all good (one dollar as good as another), then just as he is now. Where, under heaven, were all of those "main issues" which the World is now flashing upon us? Where were they made, and by whom?

Cornell's President's Plain Words. In the course of his annual address to the students of Cornell university recently, President J. G. Schurman made some references which have been accepted here as applying to the recent action of President Benjamin E. Andrews and the corporation of Brown university.

"Cornell," observed Mr. Schurman, "recognizes that the majority may be wrong and that the majority may be right. Therefore, absolute freedom is the soul of the institution. Brice called our majority rule system 'fatalism of the multitude.' We believe here that one man with God's truth is a majority and every teacher is expected to do what Socrates did, although he outraged Athenians and suffered martyrdom for it, to communicate to others his own belief and convictions, or else to answer to a charge of heresy."

"I BELIEVE THE INSTITUTIONS SHOULD CEASE TO EXIST A THOUSAND TIMES SOONER THAN A SINGLE PROFESSOR SHOULD BE CORRECTED."

"Teachers should be free to investigate and to pronounce and proclaim that which they have discovered," he said. "They must be free to present both sides of a question."

"THE TEACHER IS NOT THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A CORPORATION OR THE PEOPLE, BUT A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOD OF TRUTH."

"WHILE MONEY IS A NECESSITY TO ANY UNIVERSITY, IT IS NOT PARAMOUNT TO THE FREEDOM OF A TEACHING STAFF. BETTER THAT THE UNIVERSITY BE WIPED OUT OF EXISTENCE THAN THAT TRUTH BE SUPPRESSED. THE END OF A UNIVERSITY IS PROPAGATION OF TRUTH. ANY PRETENSIONS OF A CORPORATION TO SET LIMITS ON A TEACHING STAFF MUST BE RESISTED AS ABSOLUTELY UNWARRANTED."

DEMOCRATIC BROADSIDES. "The agricultural classes are selling their products in the world's market," says Secretary Gage, accounting for the improvement in business. The secret, however, means no offense to the Home Market Club.

Mr. Bull's policy of using a great army of natives of India to suppress revolting natives of India is a scheme of civilization which will do his intellect great honor should it continue to work.

Mr. McKinley will take another vacation next week. He is sinking further and further in the estimation of his hungry and waiting countrymen, who have been hoping in vain since 1896.

The Indianapolis crowd is preparing to overthrow the Constitution. Keep your eye on them.

The sickly attempt of the Cleveland agents to drag the tariff issue out again is meeting with no encouragement. Until the finance question is settled the Dingiey bill will do.

As negro postmasters are not appointed in the north, it is no matter of wonder that they should not be in demand in the south.

Possibly Pennsylvania might get some valuable hints from Weyler as to subdividing the coal region women and children.

Possibly President McKinley, in deciding not to visit St. Louis, has the idea that Missourians were as persistent as Missourians in Washington.

This alleged prosperity seems to be another confidence game.

LOTSAM AND JETSAM. Arrests in Ohio for the year ended June 30 last numbered 12,942, of which 1,600 were of women.

Boston is paying very dear for her new subway. So far it has cost \$5,000,000 and fourteen human lives.

The Taylor Street Methodist Church of Portland, Ore., has set aside a pew especially for the use of commercial travelers.

There are said to be asphalt streets across the country already to make a highway twenty-six feet wide and 1,500 miles long.

FOR WOMAN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Some Notes of the Prevailing Types in Dress—Tendency to Show Off the Figure.

She Loves, but 'Tis Not Me. "He loves, but 't is not me she loves; Not me on whom she ponders. When, in some dream of tenderness, Her infant fancy wanders. The forms that fit her visions Are like the shapes of old, Where tales of pride and price and passion are told."

On tapestry are told. Man may not hope her heart to win, Be his of common mold. But I—though spurs are worn no more Where herald's trump is pealing. Her throne carved out for lady fair. Where steel-clad ranks are wheeling. I lose the falcon of my hopes Upon as proud a flight. As those who hawk'd at high renown, In song-enobled fight. If daring, then, true love may crown, My love she must requite.

Smart Tea Gowns. It seems a pity that so charming a garment as the tea gown should not be worn to a greater extent, but the dishabille effect which is essential to its perfection relegates it to assemblages where only women are present, and its field of usefulness is, therefore, very limited. For the business woman, however, when her day's work is done, nothing more delightful can be imagined, and her wardrobe usually includes one of these gowns. Now and then she even wears it when entertaining informally a male friend, although he must, of course, be quite an intimate friend of the family to permit her to do so.

One of these gowns is so charming that its owner may be forgiven if she does invent excuses that make it imperative for her to don the garment. It is made of pale pink basket cloth, with a double waistcoat plait falling from the neck to the short train. The front is open and reveals the full vest of deep coral lawn, slashed with two rows of yellow lace insertion above the waist line. A full, accordion-plated sash of the same lawn, edged with lace, falls over the shoulders and is gathered into two ruffles on top of the

elites and full sleeves gathered in at the wrists.

Japanese Simplicity. A traveler in Japan has remarked the perfect serenity and sweetness of expression of the Japanese women and attributes it largely to their freedom from care. The unchanging fashion of dress, the simplicity of their diet, the absence of draperies and small ornaments in the houses, the practice of removing the shoes before entering the house, so that the dust of the street is not brought in, make it possible to maintain an exquisite cleanliness and still have the work of housekeeping reduced to a minimum. We are hardly ready to adopt the Japanese manner.

Drawing the Line. Tafford Knott, sitting on the back steps of the mansion, had finished the best meal he had eaten for many a day. Wiping his mouth with the back of his hand, he cleared his throat, and began:

"Mister, of the thanks of a pore man kin."

"That will do," interrupted Fellairs (formerly Rusty Rufus), who had leaned against one of the supports of the back porch and watched him eat. "You're a greasy, dirty, worthless fraud, and I know it as well as you do, but I've fed you because you're a picturesque old rascal with an appetite and that's something I haven't had for about six years. You're welcome to the handout, but when it comes to listening to an after-dinner speech from you, I draw the line. You are not the kind of Chaucer M. Dewey I want to hear. Get along!"

And he gave him a dollar and kicked him off the steps, and around the house, and out into the street.—Chicago Tribune.

Explained. The stranger looked after the man who had been pointed out to him and then shook his head.

"He doesn't look like a spendthrift or a high roller," he said at last.

"Nevertheless, what I tell you is true," replied the native. "He spent not less than \$30,000 for wines and liquors in a single year."

A regular prodigal, I suppose, in spite of his looks?

"No; a sloopkeeper."

It was a fortunate thing for the native that he could outrun the stranger or he would have had to engage a room at a hospital for at least a month.—Chicago Post.

Retreating Forehead. "He has a retreating forehead," said the girl in blue.

"Nonsense!" exclaimed the girl in gray, indignantly. "He has a very high forehead."

Nevertheless, persisted the girl in blue, "his forehead retires clear to the back of his neck."

Of a truth he was prematurely bald but the girl in gray continued to be indignant just the same.—Chicago Post

Underwear As It Is Worn.

It is said that in a woman's underwear and house gowns is her true refinement shown, and even more attention is now given to these garments than to the outside show of her gowns.

The fashionable woman of today wears as few undergarments as possible, wishing to encounter and conceal the lines of her figure no more than is necessary. A light wool or silk undershirt, a pair of fine cambric knickers, a chemise that is long enough to answer, when trimmed with tucks and embroidery, for a short skirt, are all that is worn beneath the corset. Then comes the corset, rather short, if the wearer be stout, and an empire for a slim person. The corset cover has been altogether discarded. In lieu of it, the chemise is often made with an overhanging point front and back, which covers the corset. Over the corset and chemise is worn a silk or alpaca petticoat and the undergarments are complete.

The daintiest and freshest morning gowns, especially when intended for a tulle, are of white mull, trimmed with delicate ribbons of satin and lace. The most fetching have broad collar-

ettes and full sleeves gathered in at the wrists.

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THE USE OF WOOD.

Handle Bars of This Material Are Used on Some Wheels This Year.

Wood has been found more elastic than steel, and, though a wooden rim will split from the force of a violent collision, repeated trials have shown that it will spring back unharmed from the effects of an impact that would cause serious injury to steel and make the resources of a repair shop needful. Wooden rims are made in different ways—some of a single piece bent into a circle, others being laminated, or "built up" of layers of wood, but there is nothing more improbable than that a return to the use of steel rims will ever occur. Last year the use of wooden guards over the rear wheels and chains of women's bicycles was adopted, and their graceful lines and pretty effect at once won for them a high place in the favor of the public. It is seen on almost all the wheels made for the gentler sex, being in some cases enameled in white or other color. One or two of the manufacturers cling to the use of steel for this purpose, and one that adopted aluminum last year adheres to it this year, but wood seems bound to be used as generally for this purpose as for rims.

This year the wooden handle bar has made its appearance. Handle bars of wood have been little used thus far, but the season is yet young. No one who has seen them can deny their graceful and comely appearance. Hickory wood is used, and by a process of steaming it can readily be bent into any shape. These handles seem to be as light as steel, and as they are more elastic it is said that the vibration of the wheel is felt less by the hands and arms. The wooden handle bar can be made adjustable as well as the steel one. It certainly will not rust, and it would be a simple thing to give it a coat of shellac now and then. A good many people will watch with interest to note whether wood becomes as universally used for handle bars as for rims of wheels.—New York Tribune.

The Worst Cold I Ever Had. "You can see me right now," says the Post-Tribune. "So at all druggists. No cure no pay."

A Mistake. Lawyer Lieneser was attending court in a country town and stopped at the best hotel. At dinner he ordered, among other things, a cut of roast beef. When the waiter brought his dinner he forgot the beef.

"Where's the beef?" asked Mr. Lieneser.

"The beef, sah?" asked the puzzled waiter.

"The beef that I particularly ordered."

The man picked up the menu and read it over carefully. Then he left the dining room with a troubled face, but soon returned.

"It's a mistake, sah," he said, blandly. "The cook says he ain't done serve no beef to-day, sah."

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Debarred. "Look here," said the city editor to the new reporter, "you allude in this story to Mr. Roosevelt as a financier."

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